

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

ANDREA HARRIS,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	Case No. C09-237-JCC
v.)	
)	
MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, Commissioner of)	REPORT AND
Social Security,)	RECOMMENDATION
)	REGARDING ATTORNEY
)	FEES
Defendant.)	

Plaintiff sought judicial review of the denial of her application for disability insurance benefits and supplemental security income by the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration. Dkt. 1. Plaintiff prevailed and timely moved for attorney fees and expenses under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412. Dkt. 31. Plaintiff's counsel submits he spent 46.4 hours on the case and should be awarded \$7,991.94 in fees and \$22.61 in costs. *Id.* (attachment 2). Plaintiff also requests an additional \$344.48 for the time defending the fee request. Dkt. 35 (attachment 1). Defendant has filed an objection contending the time plaintiff's attorney spent on the opening and reply briefs is unreasonable, that plaintiff improperly seeks compensation for clerical work, and that the fees should be awarded to plaintiff, not plaintiff's counsel. Dkt. 34. This matter has been referred to the undersigned Magistrate Judge pursuant to Local Rule MJR 4(A)(4) and as authorized by *Matthews v. Weber*, 423 U.S. 261 (1976). Dkt.

1 32.

2 As discussed below, the Court finds plaintiff's fee request is not unreasonable and that
3 the fees should be awarded to plaintiff, not plaintiff's counsel. The Court also finds the fee
4 requested for defending the present motion should be reduced.

5 I. DISCUSSION

6 A. Time expended on briefing

7 Defendant contends the amount of time plaintiff's attorney spent preparing briefs is
8 unreasonable. Dkt. 34 at 2-3. Citing to *Harden v. Comm'r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 497 F.Supp.2d
9 1214, 1215 (D. Or. 2007), defendant argues that absent unusual circumstances or complexity
10 "there is some consensus among district court that 20-40 hours is reasonable amount of time to
11 spend on a social security case." Dkt. 34 at 2. Defendant contends that because this case is not
12 complex, the 42.1 hours that counsel spent on preparing opening and reply briefs are
13 unreasonable; instead plaintiff should be awarded no more than 37.1 hours for her briefs. Dkt.
14 34 at 5. The Court is not persuaded by defendant's argument.

15 To begin, *Hardin's* fee range is not the law of the Circuit. The Court of Appeals for the
16 Ninth Circuit has not adopted a rule that EAJA fee requests of 20 to 40 hours are reasonable and
17 that departures from that range require a special showing. Under the law of this circuit, judges
18 continue to have the responsibility to exercise their sound discretion in awarding EAJA fees.
19 *Hoa Hong Van v. Barnhart*, 483 F.3d 600, 604 (9th Cir. 2007). Hence, rather than following a
20 rigid fee range, other district courts have awarded fees greater than sought in this case. *See e.g.*
21 *Johnson v. Astrue*, 2008 WL 3984599, (N.D. Cal.) (unpublished decision) (57 hours awarded in
22 case that was not overly complex and fairly routine); *Patterson v. Apfel*, 99 F.Supp.2d 1212,
23 1215 n.2 (C.D. Cal. 2000) (citing cases in which as many as 41-46.5 hours of time were

1 compensated); *Mendoza v. Bowen*, 701 F.Supp. 1471 (N.D. Cal. 1988) (allowing 50 hours in a
 2 case lacking any novel issues); *Burleson v. Astrue*, 2009 WL 364115 (W.D. Wash. 2009)
 3 (unpublished opinion allowing 49.3 hours for attorney time including 43.9 hours for the merits
 4 and 5.4 hours for the EAJA fee application); *Zimmerman v. Astrue*, 2008 WL 906460 (E.D. Cal.
 5 2008) (unpublished opinion allowing 48.35 hours).

6 The Court has examined plaintiff's fee request and finds it reasonable. The case involved
 7 a lengthy transcript which plaintiff's attorney obviously had to review and analyze in preparing
 8 her briefs. Defendant's argument that plaintiff's attorney could have done the briefing quicker is
 9 subjective, and an argument that can always be made in every case. In any event, as the hours
 10 plaintiff's attorney spent do not greatly exceed even *Hardin's*, rule of thumb, the Court cannot
 11 say that the hours spent on briefing were unjustified or unreasonable.

12 **B. Billing for clerical work**

13 Defendant next argues that plaintiff's attorney has improperly billed for clerical work.
 14 Dkt. 34 at 3-4. Specifically, defendant claims "Counsel billed 1.0 hour preparing and sending
 15 various letters to his client (Ct. Rec. 31 Attachment #2)," that "Counsel mixed the attorney task
 16 of preparing the complaint with the clerical task of filing the complaint, summons, and IFP," and
 17 that "Counsel combined the attorney task of drafting the opening brief, reply brief and EAJA
 18 with the clerical task of filing the pleadings." *Id.* at 3. These activities are not clerical work.
 19 Lawyers have a duty to communicate with their client. *See* Washington Rules of Professional
 20 Conduct 1.4. Here most of the letters track that duty; they regard plaintiff's IFP status, the
 21 government's brief, plaintiff's briefs, the favorable Report and Recommendation, and favorable
 22 Judgment. Dkt. 31 (Attachment 1). The Court also finds defendant's claim that filing a brief is
 23 clerical work to parse that term too finely. While certain work such as making photocopies is

1 clearly clerical, the Court finds filing a brief that counsel has written to be part and parcel of
2 legal work an attorney performs.

3 **C. Fees should be awarded to plaintiff, not counsel**

4 Defendant argues and the Court agrees that under the EAJA attorney fees may be
5 awarded to the “prevailing party,” not the attorney. Dkt. 34 at 4-5. In *Badejo v. Astrue*, Case
6 No. 08-CV-5658-RJB-KLS, the Court discussed at length why the plain language of the EAJA,
7 the legislative history and policies underlying the statute and the interpretation of the term
8 “prevailing party” of most courts compel the conclusion that fees should be awarded to the
9 plaintiff, not plaintiff’s attorney. Plaintiff’s counsel, who was also counsel in *Badejo*, presents
10 nothing that would compel this Court to disagree with the analysis set forth in *Badejo*.

11 Accordingly, the Court recommends that fees be awarded to plaintiff and that the order for fees
12 utilize the form used in *Bardejo*, which makes the fees payable to plaintiff’s counsel.

13 **D. Fees for defending the present motion**

14 Plaintiffs seeks an additional \$344.48 for the two hours spent for filing a reply in defense
15 of the motion for fees. Dkt. 35. The reply is 6 pages long. Nearly three pages are devoted to a
16 procedural history which the Court finds unnecessary. A page and a half is spent arguing why
17 fees should be awarded to counsel, not plaintiff. The Court finds this section unhelpful and the
18 time expended on it unjustified. Plaintiff’s counsel raised similar arguments just last year in
19 *Badejo*. His arguments were rejected in a 27 page Report and Recommendation in *Badejo*. The
20 reply in the current case gives this Court no reason to doubt the conclusions reached in *Badejo*;
21 in fact it does not even mention that case. For these reasons, the Court recommends this portion
22 of the fee request be reduced to \$86.00.

II. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court recommends plaintiff as the prevailing party be awarded \$8, 077.94 in attorney fees and \$22.61 in costs payable to plaintiff's attorney. A proposed order accompanies this Report and Recommendation.

DATED this 29th day of April, 2010.



BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA
United States Magistrate Judge